



**FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE**

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-92-186
Thursday
24 September 1992

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-92-185

CONTENTS

23 September 1992

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

FRONT PAGE

EAST AFRICA

Kenya

President Seeks Return of Refugees to Somalia *[Nairobi Radio]* 2

Uganda

President Museveni Meets ACP-EEC Delegation *[Kampala Radio]* 2

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Further on ANC, Government Talks, Summit	3
Meyer, Ramaphosa To Continue Talks <i>[SAPA]</i>	3
Mandela 'Keen' for Summit <i>[SAPA]</i>	3
ANC on Acceptance of State Debt <i>[Johannesburg Radio]</i>	4
Further Developments on ANC Ulundi March	4
ANC To Press Ahead <i>[Umtata Radio]</i>	4
IFP Reaction <i>[Johannesburg Radio]</i>	4
Buthelezi, NP Reaction <i>[Johannesburg TV]</i>	4
Further Buthelezi Reaction <i>[Johannesburg TV]</i>	5
OAU Fact-Finding Team Arrives in Ciskei <i>[Johannesburg TV]</i>	5
Team Meets ANC, Azapo Officials <i>[SAPA]</i>	5
24 September Press Review of Current Events, Issues <i>[THE CITIZEN 22 Sep, etc.]</i>	6
* Whites' Sincerity About 'New SA' Questioned <i>[VRYE WEEKBLAD 21-27 Aug]</i>	6
* Agricultural Sector Shows Steep Decline <i>[BEELD 14 Aug]</i>	7
* Mossgas Fuel, Diesel Now Available on Market <i>[BEELD 14 Aug]</i>	8

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

South African Aircraft Said Violating Airspace *[Luanda Radio]* 9
RSA Television Reports Flights to Bie Cancelled *[Johannesburg TV]* 9

Mozambique

Renamo Communique Sees Peace 'Soon' *[Voz da Renamo]* 9
Renamo Proposes Peace Accord Signing in Maputo *[Maputo Radio]* 10

WEST AFRICA

Ivory Coast

Essy Debates Foreign Policy Topics *[FRATERNITE MATIN 22 Sep]* 11

Liberia

ECOMOG Head Says Detained Troops in Monrovia *[AFP]* 11
Radio Says More Nigerian Troops Possibility *[Monrovia Radio]* 12

Niger

Army General Meeting Ends, Communique Issued *[Niamey Radio]* 12

Nigeria

Reportage on Presidential Primaries; Reactions	12
Vote Rigging Reportedly Increasing <i>[London International]</i>	12
Military Intervention Unlikely <i>[AFP]</i>	13
SDP 'Siege' of NEC <i>[London International]</i>	13
SDP Candidates' Boycott <i>[London International]</i>	13
SDP Ratifies 10 Sep Results <i>[Lagos Radio]</i>	14

Togo

Cabinet Discusses Security, Developments *[Lome Radio]* 14

Republic of South Africa

The African National Congress-government talks have snagged upon the issue of political prisoners, SAPA reported on 24 September. The ANC National Working Committee rejected proposals reached between government representative, Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer and ANC Secretary-General Cyril Ramaphosa. "The issue of prisoner releases, particularly of persons such as Magoo's Bar bomber Robert McBride, and a general amnesty for persons such as the Wit Wolf [White Wolf] Barend Strydom seems to have deadlocked the talks," according to SAPA..

The African National Congress announced at a news conference in Durban on 23 September that it is "going ahead with its march on Ulundi" to ensure that "free political activity is allowed in Natal and in kwaZulu," Umtata radio reported. The ANC also wants to see the "reincorporation of kwaZulu into South Africa." The ANC said that it has information that "Renamo bandits" have been "transferred to Ulundi" to ensure that there is "opposition to the march."

A late report from SAPA quoted Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosutho Buthelezi—speaking at a Shaka Day ceremony—as saying "Zulus angered by the African National Congress' [ANC] attempt to 'annihilate' the Zulu nation will stop the planned march to Ulundi with their bare hands." Mr. Buthelezi went on to say that the country had moved into the "first phase of civil war."

Kenya**President Seeks Return of Refugees to Somalia**

EA2209160092 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 22 Sep 92

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today said Kenya does not support any particular leader of the warring factions in the war-torn Somalia. The president at the same time called on the leaders of the various factions to Somalia to consider foremost the unity of all the Somali people instead of their selfish ambition for power.

He reminded the leaders of the warring factions that the unity of Somalia cannot be brought about by the United Nations or other outsiders but the Somalia people themselves. His excellency the president said it was his desire, and that of all Kenyans, to see peace and stability prevailing in that country, adding that supporting any faction would not help resolve the conflict.

The head of state further pointed out that Kenya cherished peace and wished to maintain good-neighboringliness with all countries bordering her. President Moi was addressing a mammoth public rally at Mandera Stadium during his second day of his visit to Northeastern Province.

Regarding the large number of refugees who have come in Northeastern Province, President Moi said plans were under way to move them to Somalia side of the border, from where they can be assisted by the United Nations and other agencies. His excellency the president, however, told the Northeastern provincial commissioner to meet with elders and select trusted people to be issued with firearms to serve as home guards in the district. He also pointed out that the setting-up of home guards would ensure that security was provided to both Kenyans and refugees in the camps in the district.

Noting that Mandera District had been affected by drought and famine, his excellency the president assured wananchi [citizens] that the government will increase relief food supply to the district. [passage omitted]

President Moi commended Mandera people for their resolve to continue supporting him and the ruling party, Kenya African National Union. He said [the] majority of Kenyans were enlightened and that was why they had rejected opposition parties that were tribal.

The president advised public servants to refrain from being partisan, adding that if the public service could be divided along tribal lines, then the country would be ruined. Noting that politicians come and go, President Moi further said it was wrong for public servants to owe their allegiance to individual politicians. [passage omitted]

Uganda**President Museveni Meets ACP-EEC Delegation**

EA2309124692 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1000 GMT 22 Sep 92

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has had a meeting with ACP [African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries]-EEC joint assembly delegation which is in Uganda on a fact-finding mission to look into allegations made by the Rwanda Government that the Rwanda Patriotic Front rebels are operating from bases in Uganda. The delegation was led by copresident Dr. (Askin Simmons) from the ACP member states and Mrs. (Maria Coretti) from the European Parliament. The meeting took place at the president's home in (Ruakitura) Nyabushozi, Mbarara District.

The copresidents briefed President Museveni about their mission and what they have been doing since they arrived in the country early this week. They informed him that they had been favorably impressed by the economic development taking place in Uganda.

President Museveni told the delegation that Uganda is committed to the establishment and maintenance of peace in the region and that there is no real problem between Rwanda and Uganda. After giving them a brief background of how Rwandese citizens came to be in Uganda and other countries in the region, he assured the delegation that the problem in Rwanda is a problem between the Rwandese people and only the Rwandese themselves can find a solution.

The president and his guests also discussed the development of democracy in Africa and the current economic problems being faced by the African Continent. Mr. Museveni noted the positive contribution made by the EEC in building up infrastructures in African countries, but remarked that the African people need to acquire [the] capacity to sustain these infrastructures. He pointed out the importance of funding private people and firms involved in industrial enterprises as one way of extricating Africa from its present economic problems and creating this capacity. [passage omitted]

Further on ANC, Government Talks, Summit

Meyer, Ramaphosa To Continue Talks

MB2409061392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0535 GMT 24 Sep 92

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 24 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] National Working Committee (NWC) reconvenes on Thursday [24 September] morning to consider the results of further negotiations with the government. Daily and often late-night meetings between the minister of constitutional development, Mr. Roelf Meyer, and the ANC secretary general, Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa, have repeatedly failed to remove obstacles in the way of a leaders' summit between President F.W. de Klerk and ANC President Mr. Nelson Mandela. The National Working Committee is to consider the latest contact between Mr. Meyer and Mr. Ramaphosa this morning.

The two negotiators are scheduled for yet another round of talks later on Thursday as time becomes a critical factor in trying to set up the summit. They met each other once more on Wednesday night after the NWC failed to accept their proposals for addressing the three main obstacles—the further release of ANC prisoners, securing township hostels and the issue of carrying dangerous weapons in public.

The NWC meeting was adjourned during Wednesday afternoon for further contact with the government, but satisfactory answers were not obtained, ANC sources said. The matter was, therefore, referred back to Mr. Meyer and Mr. Ramaphosa for further talks. Mr. Mandela is due to leave on a two-week visit to Pakistan and China on Wednesday, putting extreme time pressure on the situation.

Government sources said on Thursday morning they were still hopeful to set up the summit on Saturday. This would depend on agreements being reached soon, however.

A spokesman for the ANC said Wednesday's National Working Committee meeting had not rejected the agreements reached by the negotiators, but had identified aspects still regarded as obstacles and which needed to be addressed. "If these can be removed, we can go ahead today," he said.

Although the two sides have refrained from being direct in identifying the central problem, the issue of prisoner releases, particularly of persons such as Magoo's Bar bomber Robert McBride, and a general amnesty for persons such as the Wit Wolf [White Wolf] Barend Strydom seems to have deadlocked the talks.

A senior Pretoria legal source has pointed out that the release of such persons had been totally rejected by a committee of two judges and senior advocates asked to review the issue of prisoner releases. They had advised the government they were opposed, on purely legal

grounds, to the release of people who had committed deliberate murder, albeit for so-called political motives. These jurists had also rejected the government's preference for an amnesty for such criminals.

Mandela 'Keen' for Summit

MB2409101592 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0935 GMT 24 Sep 92

[By Adrienne Carlisle]

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 24 SAPA—The summit on violence between President F.W. de Klerk and the African National Congress [ANC], proposed for Saturday, still hung in the balance late Thursday morning, ANC President Nelson Mandela said. He told the press at the organisation's Johannesburg head office that "a lot of loose ends" still remained and he was only prepared to attend a summit if they were tied up.

"The summit is important because I want it to lay the basis for a resumption of talks, and the whole of South Africa is looking forward to it. It would therefore be tragic if it is regarded as a failure. It is in that spirit that I am preparing for the summit and I hope to get co-operation from Mr. de Klerk."

Mr. Mandela said he was keen for the summit to take place on Saturday as scheduled and he hoped the remaining obstacles could be removed before then. Attempts to remove the obstacles which are holding up the summit continued on Thursday following the failure of the government and the ANC to reach agreement in hours of talks on Wednesday.

In separate meetings, the ANC National Working Committee [NWC] and the Cabinet were reportedly unable to consent to a provisional agreement drafted by their negotiators on the issues of political prisoners, hostel security and dangerous weapons. The ANC NWC will continue discussions on Thursday.

Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer and ANC Secretary-General Cyril Ramaphosa are also scheduled to meet later on Thursday for further discussions.

—The Spanish ambassador to South Africa, Mr. Mariano Ucelay, who held talks with Mr. Mandela on Thursday, said he hoped the summit on violence would take place as it was important that it clear the way for the resumption of constitutional negotiations.

Mr. Mandela is also scheduled to meet Canadian Ambassador Christopher Westdal later on Thursday. He is expected to brief Mr. Westdal on the latest developments in the talks between the ANC and the government.

ANC on Acceptance of State Debt

MB2309143392 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 23 Sep 92

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC] says if it were to come into power, it would only accept responsibility for South Africa's debt under certain conditions. The head of the ANC's economic division, Mr. Trevor Manuel, was commenting in Washington, where he is attending the annual conferences of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. He told our economic news staff that the ANC would be obliged to negotiate on foreign loans, and international banks which had opposed apartheid would receive preferential treatment. Mr. Manuel said that, regardless of whether foreign investors liked it or not, the state under an ANC government would be more involved in the economy.

Further Developments on ANC Ulundi March**ANC To Press Ahead**

MB2309143192 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 23 Sep 92

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] is going ahead with its march on Ulundi. The ANC and its allies from the Communist Party and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] are holding a news conference in Durban at the moment. Ruben Goldberg is there. Moments ago I asked him what the ANC has been saying:

[Goldberg] The ANC has decided to go ahead with its march to Ulundi. They say that free political activity must be allowed in Natal and in kwaZulu. They say they will embark on a mass struggle focussing on free political activity in the area, reincorporation of kwaZulu into South Africa, and they want to stop the transfer of land to kwaZulu. They say this mass struggle will culminate in a march on Ulundi. They also say the ANC says it has information that, as they put it, Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] bandits have been transferred to Ulundi two days ago in order to ensure that there is opposition to the march when it takes place.

IFP Reaction

MB2309165992 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1555 GMT 23 Sep 92

[Interview with Inkatha Freedom Party Transvaal leader Themba Khoza by South African Broadcasting Corporation reporter Ken Daniels on the "Audiomix" program; live or recorded—caught in progress]

[Text] ...IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] Transvaal leader Themba Khoza is on the line to Ken Daniels.

[Khoza] One must also remember that the Bisho march, ANC [African National Congress] went against all the people who stood up and said no to that type of a march, but they did that, and then, at the end of the day, we lost

our fellow countrymen. Again, the ANC has been warned not to do what they are doing now, and then, well, we heard now that they are saying they are going ahead, and I'm still hopeful that they can still reverse the decision.

[Daniels] Are you not against the idea of a march as a demonstration itself?

[Khoza] Look, let's put this way. When we are saying they are marching to Ulundi, we are being modest, and literal, on the issue. But what they are actually doing is to invade. It is an invasion, in a sense that, one, they are doing this in order to overthrow a structure. They are doing that in order to forcefully install their own structure. And then, this cannot be treated as an ordinary march. That's why I am saying we are modest on the issue. So clearly, this cannot be tolerated. I am saying from the first Zulu man right down to the last Zulu man, everybody I know, they are saying no to this type of a thing.

[Daniels] Won't there in fact be Zulu people taking part in the march?

[Khoza] That is the ANC's march. The Zulu people, as I understand—now I'm talking about Zulu people who actually pay respect to the Zulu kingdom, as it used to be—they will be at Princess (Mgogo) Stadium, where again the ANC has tried some effort, and then we know there are plans that the ANC are going to sabotage the process of celebration of King Shaka's Day. And then, all this clearly must be understood, at the world at large, that the ANC is looking for confrontation.

[Daniels] What would your message be to the ANC?

[Khoza] Clearly, withdraw this. They must withdraw this. I mean, they must consider the fact that we are going to again experience the bloodletting in our country, something that we don't even need.

Buthelezi, NP Reaction

MB2309183092 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 23 Sep 92

[Excerpts] The ANC [African National Congress] and its allies are to go ahead with their planned march on Ulundi. The Natal leadership of the alliance said in Durban today that the possibility of a repeat of the events at Bisho cannot be excluded, but that steps will be taken to prevent the march leading to violence. Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, kwaZulu Chief Minister and leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party, said in reaction to the announcement that his government was established lawfully and cannot be overthrown unlawfully. [passage omitted]

An allegation by the ANC that Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] soldiers have arrived in Ulundi to defend the kwaZulu government has been denied by Dr. Buthelezi.

[Begin Buthelezi recording in English] Really, I admire the ANC leaders for their fertile imagination, you know, their very fertile imaginations, because I hardly know Renamo people. I only met [Renamo leader] Mr. Dhlakama just a few weeks ago for the first time. Now, to say that, perhaps because we met, therefore, the bandits have come here—the bandits that are killing my people are bandits of the ANC, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing]. They are the only bandits that are roaming all over here. There's no bandit here from Renamo. [end recording]

The National Party Executive Committee in Natal has expressed its concern over the ANC's decision to go ahead with the march. The party said that, in the light of the climate in the province, the ANC's decision is highly provocative and irresponsible and will not contribute to peace and stability.

Further Buthelezi Reaction

MB2409071592 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in Afrikaans 2000 GMT 23 Sep 92

[Text] KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi says the planned march by the ANC [African National Congress] to Ulundi is nothing more than an effort to topple his government. The ANC today decided to go ahead with the march to, as it says, create political freedom.

[Begin Buthelezi recording in English] I think that is the biggest nonsense I've ever heard, because there have been many marches which have taken place in kwaMakhuta, which have taken place against kwaZulu Police, which have taken place in Umlazi, which have taken place also in kwaMashu. I never prevented them from doing so. I mean, it's actually something I'd love to say that they are doing so to get freedom, because it was stated very openly and is documented that they are marching to topple me as much as they marched at Bisho against Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, to topple him. [end recording]

OAU Fact-Finding Team Arrives in Ciskei

MB2309202692 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 23 Sep 92

[Text] A high-level Organization of African Unity [OAU] delegation visited Ciskei today. The eight-man delegation is led by Senegalese Ambassador to Zimbabwe Ousmane Camara, and includes representatives from Egypt, Nigeria, Zambia, Tanzania, Cameroon, and Mauritania.

During their day-long stay in Ciskei the delegation held talks with military leader Brigadier Oupa Gqozo. The aim of the visit was to consult Brig. Gqozo, as well as ANC [African National Congress] and PAC [Pan Africanist Congress] leaders in the Border area, on possible solutions to the large-scale violence and unrest in the Ciskei and surrounding areas. The group also hopes to

determine whether it would be advisable to send an OAU monitoring team to South Africa.

[Begin Camara recording in English] We decided to come here to learn at first hand what is responsible for the escalation of this violence. [end recording]

The situation is much calmer in the Ciskei at present, but at least eight security force members have lost their lives in attacks since the Bisho shooting on 7 September. In addition, 205 attacks, most of them involving petrol bombs, hand grenades, or AK-47s, have been carried out on security force members and their homes. Thirty-six government buildings have also been damaged.

Team Meets ANC, Azapo Officials

MB2409073192 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0701 GMT 24 Sep 92

[Text] East London Sept 23 SAPA—The Organisation of African Unity fact-finding mission to South Africa, which toured strife-torn Ciskei on Wednesday, is to recommend the deployment of violence monitors in the Border Region, the African National Congress [ANC] said. The OAU is scheduled to debate the issue of deploying monitors when its Ad Hoc Committee on South Africa meets in October to discuss the mission's findings.

In another development on Wednesday, the delegation was chastised by the Azanian People's Organisation [Azapo] which claimed the OAU was "favouring particular liberation movements". A delegation led by Azapo national organiser Fundile Mafongisi met the OAU fact-finders to discuss the violence and the government's role in the conflict.

An Azapo spokesman said later the OAU had a definite role to play in "helping black people recognise their aspirations". Azapo believed it was important the OAU form part of any future transitional authority. Advocating the formation of a patriotic front to overthrow the government, they told the delegation a contributory factor in the violence was the lack of political tolerance among the black liberation movements.

A spokesman for the Border ANC, Mcebisi Bata, said the Border region would "certainly occupy a central spot" in the group's report-back to OAU Secretary-General Dr Salim Ahmed Salim. This emerged after "fruitful and interesting" discussions between the mission and the Border ANC on Wednesday afternoon. Mr Bata said the OAU agreed that the deployment of independent, impartial observers around the country would help reduce violence.

During its tour of the homeland and nearby King William's Town, the delegation, led by the Senegalese ambassador to Zimbabwe Ousmane Camara, visited the site of the Bisho massacre and refugees in King William's Town who have fled violence in Ciskei.

The delegation was accompanied at various times by officials of the Ciskei government, Pan Africanist Congress and ANC. A spokesman for the OAU delegation, San Ibok, said the delegation held "fruitful discussions" with Ciskei military ruler Brig Oupa Gqozo, who gave the delegation his version of the Bisho shootings.

He said the OAU had expressed concern about the level of violence in South Africa and had therefore sent a fact-finding mission to the country to compile data on violence and report to the OAU secretary-general. Dr Salim would in turn report to the heads of African states.

Asked about his impressions thus far, he said his delegation had collected enough data on violence to enable it to make findings. The delegation had now a balanced picture of the situation in South Africa, Mr Ibok said. He called for restraint among warring political parties and for the peaceful resolution to differences among the parties.

The eight-member delegation would stay in the country for three weeks. Mr Ibok said. The delegation arrived in the Border Region on Tuesday evening and met the Ciskei cabinet the same evening.

A World Council of Churches delegation will arrive in East London on Thursday afternoon to visit Ciskei.

24 September Press Review of Current Events, Issues MB2409141392

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

ANC Breach of Peace Accord—"What's the purpose of having a National Peace Accord when the ANC [African National Congress] and the South African Communist Party [SACP] can breach that accord and reject the findings that they have done so?" asks the Johannesburg **THE CITIZEN** in English in its page 6 comment on 22 September entitled "Mockery." The paper notes that a National Peace Committee adjudication panel had ruled that the ANC had breached five sections of the Accord and the SACP had contravened one clause in connection with mock trials in Pietermaritzburg and a newspaper article quoting the ANC Midlands Regional Chairman Harry Gwala. The paper points out that it has condemned mock trials and is "happy that the panel has taken the ANC, SACP and Mr Gwala to task." It goes on to cite Reggie Hadebe, ANC Midlands Regional deputy chairman, as saying that no apology would be forthcoming and that "We find this judgment a gross miscarriage of justice... we don't recognize the judgment and we'll defy it." **THE CITIZEN** concludes by saying: "We deplore the rejection of the panel's finding and the defiance expressed by Mr Hadebe. The ANC and SACP should not be allowed to make a mockery of the accord."

CAPE TIMES

Mandela's Formidable Task—In its 21 September editorial entitled "Leadership on trial" on page 6, the Cape Town **CAPE TIMES** in English says that Nelson Mandela faces a "formidable task in restraining the ANC's unruly COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] ally from indulging its enthusiasm for mass action and street politics." As negotiations proceed, it says, Mandela will need to assert his leadership by ordering COSATU to call off its "ill-conceived" blockade of the opening of Parliament. The paper calls this plan a "crazy venture" fraught with "potential for mayhem." It goes on to note a regional COSATU official's criticism of the ANC decision to cancel mass action against Bophuthatswana and his comment that COSATU was "unimpressed" by Mr. Mandela's "shift" and would proceed with its plans to prevent the opening of Parliament. The paper says it remains to be seen whether the ANC can "impose its will" on the regions and the alliance. Given these circumstances, the **CAPE TIMES** goes on to say, President de Klerk would have been well advised "to tread cautiously" instead of launching "an intemperate attack" on the ANC at the Transvaal National Party Congress. It sees this as having set the scene for the "even more intemperate 'hate' speech" by the South African Communist Party leader Chris Hani. The paper says that the state, Inkatha, and the ANC must all bear a share of blame for the continuing bloodshed and slaughter. It adds that "cool heads offer more potential for progress than harsh tongues" and concludes that "inflammatory rhetoric" heightens the frustration of ordinary people at the "folly of the politicians' squabbles as the country burns and the economy dies."

* White's Sincerity About 'New SA' Questioned

92AF12584 Johannesburg **VRYE WEEKBLAD**
in Afrikaans 21-27 Aug 92 p 7

[Article by Christelle Terreblanche: "These Are Symbols of White Power, Not of Patriotism"; first paragraph is **VRYE WEEKBLAD** introduction]

[Text] It is probably unique in any country's history that 60 seconds can say so much. The violation of a minute of silence dedicated to the approximately 7,000 victims of violence last Saturday at Ellis Park sent a signal to black South Africans and the rest of the world that was clear as a bell: The ruling white establishment's talk of a "New South Africa" is simply talk, simply strategy, according to Christelle Terreblanche.

"Spontaneous" and "every individual's free right"—this was the official reaction to the singing of "Die Stem" [South African national anthem] last Saturday at Ellis Park right after a minute of silence had been announced for the victims of violence over the past two years.

How spontaneous was it? BEELD, DIE BURGER, DIE TRANSVALER, and **THE CITIZEN** ran inflammatory

reports on Friday and Saturday about the absence of the flag and national anthem; previously, the FAK [Federation of Afrikaner Cultural Associations] and the ATKV [Afrikaans Language and Culture Association] expressed their strong support for the singing of "Die Stem"; government spokesmen made it clear where they stand; the CP [Conservative Party] planted people in the crowd to start singing; and thousands of flags were on sale outside the stadium before the match—something that had never been done before.

This week, it became clear that the vast majority of South Africans regard the behavior of most of the nearly 70,000 spectators as extremely insensitive. Some even see it as a willful expression of power and exclusiveness by holding up divisive symbols at an event that should send out a signal of peace, reconciliation, democracy, and unity.

The two unforgivable sins were that the crowd refused to remain silent for an entire minute, choosing instead to sing their national anthem, and that the head of Transvaal rugby, Louis Luyt, unilaterally decided to make the singing of "Die Stem" official by allowing it to be played over the loudspeaker system.

After the first round of criticism, State President F.W. de Klerk said, according to an article in DIE BURGER, that the incident was "provoked" by events in Barcelona, where the flag was treated as "undesirable and unwelcome." It is assumed that an incident in Mauritius shortly before that, when a South African flag was banned from the field at a gathering of African athletes, also deeply offended people in the establishment.

"It was that contemptible action by the ANC [African National Congress] that resulted in the spontaneous counterreaction," says Piet Coetzer of the NP [National Party] Federal Intelligence Service. Coetzer fanned the feeling of "us" and "them" by saying on television that Saturday's behavior was whites' own "mass action."

Whether provocation or orchestration, most people find it hard to swallow the desecration of the agreement that had been achieved on "sports unity," and that as such had symbolic value for the reacceptance of the "Springboks."

In the next round, Luyt, the president of the Transvaal Rugby-Football Union and host of the first official international rugby test match in more than a decade, accepted responsibility for the playing of "Die Stem," despite a thoroughly elaborated agreement between the South African Rugby-Football Union (SARFU), the National and Olympic Sports Congress (NOSC), and the ANC. Luyt says that the agreement was ultra vires because it is in conflict with SARFU's constitution.

"For that reason, disciplinary steps cannot be taken against me either, as the ANC is requesting," he says. SARFU has "distanced" itself from Luyt's decision, but has been unable to sidestep the flaring emotions surrounding the incident.

The basis of the emotional reaction to the singing of "Die Stem" and the waving of the flag is the perception that those two symbols are representative of years of official oppression of the largest part of the population. This was also the reason why the ANC and NOSC requested that during this transitional period these things be omitted from international sports gatherings—an agreement that was accepted by most sports bodies and that also made it easier for other countries to throw open their doors for sports.

The signal that Saturday's events sent to the black majority is precisely the opposite of that sent by the March referendum.

Even NP politicians admitted late this week that it was a mistake "that promoted unnecessary polarization."

Even if the crowd at this weekend's test match against the Wallabies does respect the minute of silence, the damage cannot be undone.

[Box, p 7]

Nice Symbols, Says F.W.

State President F.W. de Klerk says that there is an increasing consensus that new, unifying symbols must be sought under a new political system.

He said at a press conference on Thursday that a great deal of emotion has been roused recently concerning the national flag and national anthem. "The current polemics have the potential of lighting a powder keg. I want to urge calm and tolerance."

De Klerk says that the national flag and national anthem "are important symbols for me and a large part of our population, not of apartheid and injustice, but rather of love of country, an eventful history, and the struggle for freedom."

De Klerk said that at the same time, another part of the population sees things differently and is emotionally bound to other symbols.

He called for "mutual understanding and tolerance, as well as the recognition of everyone's right" to give expression to their emotional bond to symbols "in a spontaneous and orderly fashion."

* Agricultural Sector Shows Steep Decline

92AF12604 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
14 Aug 92 p 1

[Article by Flip Meyer: "Gross Domestic Product Falls 2.6 Percent in Second Quarter: Agriculture Drops 28 Percent While Other Sectors Also Weaken"]

[Text] During the second quarter of this year, South Africa's gross domestic product [GDP] declined at an annual rate of 2.6 percent compared to the first quarter of this year.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

FBIS-AFR-92-186
24 September 1992

The figures were announced yesterday by the Central Statistical Service.

The poor showing during the second quarter of this year follows a slowdown of 2 percent during the first quarter of this year compared to the last quarter of last year.

During the second quarter of this year, the agricultural sector weakened by 28 percent (calculated at an annual rate) if that sector's showing is compared to the first quarter of this year.

Mr. Dave Mohr, the chief economist with Ou Mutual, warns that the agricultural sector is normally very erratic and that there have been slowdowns of more than 28 percent in the past. If next year is a normal year for agriculture, then it can be expected that this will have a significant influence on the GDP figure.

Mr. Mohr says that the latest weak agricultural figure was expected. The consequences of the drought that began at the beginning of this year did not actually filter through in a big way until the second quarter.

However, agriculture was not the only area where there was a slowdown.

The manufacturing sector declined at an annual rate of 1.8 percent if the figure for the second quarter of this year is compared to the first quarter.

Mr. Adam Jacobs, the senior economist with Absa [Amalgamated Banks of South Africa], says that the fact that the figure for trade dropped by 3.5 percent compared to the second quarter of last year shows how weak the economy is. Normally that sector of the economy does not have this weak a showing unless there is a slump in the economy, says Mr. Jacobs.

If trade's real contribution in the second quarter is compared to the first quarter of this year, the result is a negative figure of 2.3 percent.

Mr. Jacobs believes that the GDP will weaken by more than 1 percent for this entire year.

During the first six months of this year the GDP weakened by 1.2 percent compared to the first six months of last year.

Another sector that is doing very poorly is construction. During the second quarter of this year, that sector weakened by 9 percent compared to the first quarter of this year.

The manufacturing sector shrunk by 1.8 percent over the past three months compared to the first quarter of this year, and electricity shrunk by 1.9 percent based on the same comparison.

Mr. Jacobs says that the slowdown in the electricity sector is a good indication of how weak the economy is. If that figure drops, then it is a clear sign that economic activity is at a very low level.

One ray of hope is that mining showed real growth during the second quarter of this year. Mr. Jacobs says that an improvement in business in that sector was experienced as early as in the third quarter of last year.

Mr. Jacobs says that if the economy continues with such poor showings and the demand for credit remains shaky, he expects a drop in interest rates.

He says that the latest GDP figure also explains why the stock market is now showing such sharp declines.

"Before the latest drops, stock prices were certainly too high if one considered the showing of the overall economy," Mr. Jacobs said.

* Mossgas Fuel, Diesel Now Available on Market

92AF1260B Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
14 Aug 92 p 1

[Text] The first delivery of Mossgas products to the market will take place as early as next week, according to information announced yesterday evening at a Cape Town business forum by Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs Mr. George Bartlett.

According to Mr. Bartlett, the first diesel and fuel from the Mossgas installations are of outstanding quality. The value of the produced stock currently amounts to 20 million rands.

The offshore production facility was put into service back at the end of last March. Four production holes have been completed, currently providing around 75 percent of the maximum production that can be handled by the land facilities. The amount and quality of the gas reserves fully live up to expectations, Mr. Bartlett said.

The 22 individual production facilities, as well as 10 of the ultimately 22 utility installations on land, are currently in operation. Production is expected to reach 80 percent of full capacity by February of next year.

Mr. Bartlett said yesterday that the 12 billion-rand project was financed from the Central Energy Fund, which was built up in the early 1980's from fuel taxes.

"Present-day taxpayers need not foot the bill for this. This is an investment made some time ago by motorists in order to ensure the availability of fuel in South Africa."

Also yesterday, Mossgas concluded an agreement valued at 10 million rands per year with Pentow Marine and Portnet for the operation of its product shipping facility. Approximately 85 percent of the manufactured fuel, diesel, and kerosene will be transported from the terminal at Mossel Bay to Port Elizabeth and East London beginning at the end of this year.

Pentow will primarily handle the loading of products while Portnet will cover port services. Portnet will also assume from Mossgas ownership rights to the tanker terminal.

Angola

South African Aircraft Said Violating Airspace

MB2309151092 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 23 Sep 92

[Text] It has been learned in Luanda that South African aircraft have been entering the country illegally under the pretext of ferrying assistance to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. The source revealed that Angolan air space is being systematically violated. The aircraft always come from the direction of the Namibian border.

RSA Television Reports Flights to Bie Cancelled

MB2409070292 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 0500 GMT 24 Sep 92

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] fighters in Angola have occupied Kuito Airport in the Province of Bie. All flights to and from the airport have been canceled, including those of the United Nations Monitoring Team which will be observing next week's elections.

Meanwhile, UNITA has accused the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] of "preparing a 40,000-strong force to fight for power if UNITA were to win the elections. The former rebel movement said the MPLA was brainwashing its troops into fearing a UNITA victory.

The presidential elections have been scheduled for next Tuesday [29 September] and Wednesday.

Mozambique

Renamo Communique Sees Peace 'Soon'

MB2409100892 (Clandestine) Voz da Renamo
in Portuguese 0500 GMT 24 Sep 92

[Communiqué issued by National Council of the Mozambique National Resistance in Gorongosa on 23 September]

[Text] [passage indistinct] The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] has always stressed that democracy and peace can only be achieved through serious negotiations between Renamo and the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo].

2. The Dhlakama-Chissano summit meeting in Rome last August was a major achievement for the Mozambican peace talks [words indistinct]. President Dhlakama was able to convince his brother Chissano to abolish all antidemocratic laws in Frelimo Constitution in order to open the door for the establishment of democracy that is so much desired by the Mozambican people. It was internationally recognized that Renamo has been

fighting and fights for democracy and that the Mozambique Constitution only defended Frelimo party principles and, as such, it was antidemocratic.

3. The latest summit meeting between Presidents Dhlakama and Chissano in Gaborone on 18 September, was a major victory which will lead to peace soon. At the summit, the Renamo president was able to agree with his brother Chissano that the size of the future army should be 30,000 men.

Having considered and understood the difficulties facing Frelimo, President Dhlakama also agreed that the State Information and Security Service [SISE] or the People's National Security Service [Snasp] [words indistinct] Frelimo party policy, can continue to operate in Mozambique but a commission should be created to monitor its human rights' violations. The Snasp or SISE will no longer arrest, try, and execute people as it has been doing over the past 17 years. It will just become a body that will gather necessary information for the Mozambican state.

On the Mozambique People's Police, President Dhlakama agreed that it can also continue to operate. He said there will be no Renamo elements in this police force but, as in the case of SISE, a commission would be created to monitor all its actions to prevent it from abusing human rights as it is doing today.

4. The Renamo National Council still feels that Renamo liberated zones should remain in Renamo hands until the swearing-in of a democratically elected government. The council makes it clear that it is not its intention to defend the existence of two administrations in Mozambique, but Renamo should continue to have administrators in the districts, locations, or administrative posts, under its control, instead of replacing them with Frelimo elements, because this would create confusion among the people.

5. Renamo which fights for democracy, freedom, justice, and a free market economy, demands that during the period from the cease-fire to the holding of general elections, Frelimo should sign no agreements with foreigners on major projects in Mozambique. In other words, Frelimo alone cannot adopt decisions that would jeopardize the country's future economic policy.

6. The Renamo National Council laid emphasis on the situation of all political prisoners in Frelimo jails, having demanded that they should be freed immediately after the cease-fire.

7. Although we are experiencing drought and famine in the country, Mozambican refugees in neighboring countries should return home, assisted by international organizations in the provision of food, medicines, and clothes. If it is true that the refugees should be organized to take part in (?elections), they should then return home. The Renamo National Council decided that Mozambicans should not vote outside the country to avoid confusion.

8. On famine in the country, [words indistinct] international humanitarian organizations interested in assisting people under Renamo administration can supply food and medicines. It is known, however, that people under Frelimo control in village communes depend on foreign aid from international organizations. These same international organizations refuse to supply people under Renamo administration, demanding that Renamo should reopen all the roads as a precondition to supplying food to people in its areas, while they use aircraft to supply people in Frelimo areas. The Renamo National Council views this as a Frelimo maneuver and humanitarian organizations in Mozambique are there just to obey Frelimo orders. This is regrettable [words indistinct] people in Renamo areas are dying of hunger.

9. In conclusion, the Renamo National Council examined the country's domestic and international policy and the confusion created over the venue for the signing of a cease-fire. Some people think the agreement should be signed in Africa, while others feel it should be signed in Europe. To end this confusion, the Renamo National Council proposes that the signing of the general political

agreement and the cease-fire should take place in Maputo, Mozambique. This being the case, it is vital that the Renamo and Frelimo delegations in Rome should wind up and leave for Maputo before 1 October to prepare the last documents for the signing of the agreement. The Renamo National Council is waiting for a reply from the Maputo government.

[Issued] Gorongosa, 23 September 1992.

Renamo Proposes Peace Accord Signing in Maputo
*MB2309193092 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 23 Sep 92*

[Text] A Radio Mozambique correspondent in Washington reported this evening that the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] has proposed that the general peace accord be signed in Maputo. That source reports Armando Guebuza, head of the Mozambican Government team to the Rome peace talks, has said he would not comment because the proposal has not yet been formally put forward.

Ivory Coast

Essy Debates Foreign Policy Topics

AB2309220392 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN
in French 22 Sep 92 p 18

[Report by Noel Yao on a debate held on 21 September by the editorial staff of FRATERNITE MATIN which included Foreign Minister Amara Essy]

[Text] "The world is in motion. During the entire debate about the Maastricht Treaty, nobody talked about Africa. We, therefore, have to organize ourselves to face all those challenges." Foreign Affairs Minister Essy Amara, who was the third guest of FRATERNITE MATIN editorial staff, spoke truthfully to his interlocutors this morning. Could it be otherwise, especially since the Ivorian foreign minister was commenting after the French "YES" [vote] which, after all, constitutes a step forward on the path of European Unity?

Without demagoguery and politics, Amara Essy, while being cautious about interpreting the French vote, stressed, however, that for Ivory Coast, integration is a current issue. Also, generally speaking, what African countries have to do is to get ready to face this Europe which is being built and other large groupings.

"This act of building a united Europe will put us before a more complex grouping, where competition will be more difficult. This is an example for us, the Ivory Coast. We are confronted with African integration challenge, and the Ivory Coast has a role to play in this field. We have to organize ourselves to face this group," the foreign minister commented. Of course, the French campaign and the voting well illustrates that for African integration we will have to start from the "bottom" by securing the support of the active forces of the countries who are ready to give up some of their sovereignty.

During the 135 minutes of discussions with our group's journalists, Minister Amara Essy highlighted and stressed again our diplomacy's major guidelines. Concerning Liberia—where what is simply needed is work toward restoring peace—our relations with such neighboring countries as Guinea (a country with which we have good relations of neighborliness, despite some minor misunderstanding), and South Africa, Angola, Namibia, the approach remains the same, namely dialogue, "made of sincerity and realism."

Questioned closely on establishing diplomatic relations with South Africa at a time when the rest of the continent, and the OAU in particular, is continuing to demand that some conditions should be fulfilled before admitting Pretoria into the large "African family," Mr. Essy reviewed at length the Ivorian approach to the South African issue. Apartheid was an evil that every African, deserving of the name, could do nothing but fight resolutely and firmly. But the Ivorian approach called for pragmatism, discretion, and patience. This policy, according to Minister Essy, yielded results much

more convincing than those of the United Nations or of the OAU. "When President Frederick de Klerk assumed power, he informed President Houphouet-Boigny that he would undertake the necessary reforms for dismantling the system. Mr. de Klerk pledged to free Nelson Mandela within six months, and it was done," the minister disclosed. According to Mr. Essy, unfortunate hypocrisy has marked too many states' relations with South Africa. "For example, concerning establishing diplomatic relations with South Africa, we are praised very quietly, but many of those condemning us have asked us to help them as soon as we are established in Pretoria," Minister Essy said ironically.

The Ivory Coast's relations with the ex-USSR were briefly tackled by the minister following a question put to him. "We have in Russia 60 students who, as a result of sky rocketing prices, are living under difficult conditions. The government has made efforts to help them. Perhaps people will say that these efforts are not enough," the foreign minister added. According to him, the Ivory Coast can be satisfied that it is one of the rare African countries with an embassy of the Russian Federation on its soil.

Many other important issues could not be discussed (the reform of the United Nations, the new international order, the North-South dialogue). We were running out of time, yet the debate lasted two hours instead of the one and a half which was scheduled.

Many aides of the foreign minister attended the debate. Their Excellencies Halim Benatallah and Patrice Houn-gavou, ambassadors of Algeria and Benin, respectively were also present, which was particularly welcome by the management of the FRATERNITE MATIN Group and its "International Service." Some fellow journalists of the national and international press who wanted to participate did so.

Liberia

ECOMOG Head Says Detained Troops in Monrovia

AB2409084592 Paris AFP in English 2312 GMT
23 Sep 92

[Text] Monrovia, Sept 23 (AFP)—The Field Commander of the West African Peacekeeping Force (ECOMOG) [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] Ishaya Bakut announced on Wednesday [23 September] that all 580 troops detained by Charles Taylor's rebel movement in rural Liberia had now been evacuated to Monrovia. Bakut told a press conference that the last batch of soldiers arrived late Tuesday in the capital.

Taylor's rebel National Patriotic Front (NPFL) two weeks ago disarmed the peacekeepers and seized their arms, ammunition and military vehicles.

Bakut said "in a banditry fashion, our troops were stripped of both personal and military items which are already shamelessly being used by Taylor and his men."

He said ECOMOG had already acted with the purpose of recovering "our looted hardware and equipment".

Bakut said a majority of Liberians had demonstrated support for the troops during their ordeal, adding that "even within the ranks of the NPFL there were many who showed humaneness."

He thanked religious leaders, non-governmental organizations, international bodies and individuals who had helped to end "this criminal act of banditry by Taylor against the men of ECOMOG."

Bakut made specific mention of former U.S. President Jimmy Carter and officials of the Carter Center in Monrovia, as well as the U.N. Emergency Relief Agency here for their "timely intervention for the release of my troops."

The evacuees later recounted their ordeals to journalists following Bakut's press conference. In separate remarks, they said many of them were flogged, tied up and denied food for several days.

Some exhibited unhealed wounds, which they said, were inflicted on them by the rebels.

One of the soldier said: "I was beaten several times on my back and asked to pray to Charles Taylor. They made me stand in the rain for hours and threatened to kill me if I did not say 'Taylor is our president,'" another soldiers said.

Radio Says More Nigerian Troops Possibility

*AB2409102292 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 24 Sep 92*

[Text] Nigeria's President Ibrahim Babangida says his country will exert every effort to see that peace is restored to Liberia without further delay. He observed that the two-year-old Liberian civil conflict has derailed the country's development forces and hence, it is time to liberate Liberia from what he called the wicked hands of the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia]. According to Radio Deutsche Welle monitored by the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY, the Nigerian leader emphasized that he would not hesitate to send additional troops to Liberia to help bring peace if the need arises.

President Babangida said that due to the unrelenting intransigence of the NPFL, the Liberian people continue to suffer in their own country while tens of thousands more have become refugees in foreign countries. He reiterated ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] neutrality in the recent escalation of hostilities, but noted: The NPFL's refusal to be disarmed and encamped was posing serious problems for the peace process.

Niger

Army General Meeting Ends, Communiqué Issued

*AB2409114892 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 1900 GMT 23 Sep 92*

[Communiqué issued at the end of Armed Forces meeting in Maradi on 22 September—read by Chief Warrant Officer Jean-Gabriel Issa]

[Text] The Armed Forces, after meeting in Maradi on 22 September and:

1. Considering the need to safeguard the unity of the nation;
2. Considering the importance for our region of the existence of a United and strong Army;
3. Considering that the acts of provocation the rebels have been committing are aimed at creating the irreparable;
4. Considering that the difference between the Armed Forces and the rebellion remains in the values of honor, dignity, and loyalty vis a vis the Republic;

Calls on all gendarmes and soldiers of [word indistinct] to immediately stop any act that could tarnish the Army's honor and to obey to their chiefs in conformity with military discipline; and calls on all political forces and associations to keep [word indistinct] and to scrupulously respect Army neutrality and unity.

Nigeria

Reportage on Presidential Primaries; Reactions

Vote Rigging Reportedly Increasing

*AB2309153592 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 22 Sep 92*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpt] The arguments in Nigeria about alleged vote rigging in last Saturday's [19 September] presidential primaries are growing by the day. Yesterday, candidates from the Social Democratic Party [SDP] ganged up against the front-runner, Shehu Musa Yar'adua, after he had swept the board in two key southern States, and they called for the results to be scrapped. Now, the leading candidate in the National Republican Convention, Adamu Ciroma, is also under fire from his rivals, as Sola Odunfa reports from Lagos:

[Odunfa] All the nineteen other candidates in the two parties have called on the government to nullify the primaries held so far. They want the government to sack their parties' National Executive Committees and to appoint sole administrators to take over the administration of the parties, and to begin the primaries afresh. The Government has not reacted to the renewed protest.

Last weekend, Vice President Augustus Aikhomu dismissed the protests against the first round primaries. He said that they were largely unsubstantiated and that they reflected an unwillingness to accept defeat in good faith. The party leaders too have kept a studied silence in public. However, Ambassador Babagana Kingibe, natural chairman of the SDP, has invited all 12 candidates in his party to a meeting in Abuja today to try to resolve issues.

One of them, Alhaji Lateef Jakande told me in Lagos, a few hours ago, that he would not attend the meeting. He felt very bad about the conduct of the primaries and he did not mince words, when I spoke to him at his residence:

[Begin Jakande recording] I know that coming into this contest implies that I could win or lose. It is not the loss that one is worried about, it is the method of loss. If one was fairly and justly defeated, of course, [words indistinct] to accept the defeat. This is not an election. It is only a bazaar of sale and purchase of accreditation slips. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Military Intervention Unlikely

AB2309160092 Paris AFP in English 1417 GMT
23 Sep 92

[Excerpts] Lagos, 23 Sept (AFP)—Nigeria's military rulers have no plans to intervene in the troubled presidential primaries due to go into their last phase next Saturday [26 September], President Ibrahim Babangida's spokesman has said. [passage omitted]

General Babangida's spokesman, Doru Onabule, told the influential *Guardian* newspaper that the government will not cancel the results of the vote held last Saturday in 10 of Nigeria's 30 states, as most SDP candidates want.

Quarrels should be settled within the parties or taken to the government's National Electoral Commission (NEC) for arbitration, Onabule said. [passage omitted]

Late Tuesday, SDP Chairman Babagana Kingibe said complaints would not be considered by a party appeals commission until the third and last round of the primaries had been held.

In the rival National Republican Convention (NRC), similar allegations have been levelled at former central bank governor Adamu Ciroma, who is fighting for first place as the party's candidate with ex-state security chief Umaru Shinkafi. The NRC leadership has stressed it wants an amicable settlement.

The row over alleged malpractice blew up Monday, leading to fears that the military would intervene, scrapping the polls taking place in all 30 of Nigeria's states and appointing a candidate of its own choice to each party to run in the elections. [passage omitted]

SDP 'Siege' of NEC

AB2309162092 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 23 Sep 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Nigeria's two political parties trying to select president candidates still cannot get it right at the primaries. It was supposed to be sorted out on Saturday [19 September], but three weeks of voting has led to chaos, with leading contenders in both the SDP [Social Democratic Party] and the NRC [National Republican Convention] Parties alleging that last weekend's results were rigged and fraudulent. And in the capital, Abuja, SDP aspirants have been laying siege to the National Electoral Commission [NEC], demanding intervention by the authorities. But, as David Banford reports, they have had little success so far:

[Begin recording] Armed police have taken up positions around the headquarters of the NEC after eight SDP presidential aspirants and their supporters laid siege to the building, demanding to see the commission chairman, Humphrey Nwosu. They went there after failing to see President Babangida who was said yesterday to be out of town. Professor Nwosu too is unavailable. The SDP men say he has gone into hiding. His spokesman and also the president had the same message: The choosing of presidential candidates, they say, is the responsibility of the two political parties and any grievances must be taken up with the party chairmen. But the SDP men claim that their chairman, Babagana Kingibe, is in league with one of the contenders, retired General Shehu Yar'adua, to rig the elections in his favor.

With one more round of primaries to go next Saturday [26 September], Gen. Yar'adua is well ahead of his rivals. The trailing NRC candidates are also making similar claims about their party chairman, Tom Ikimi, favoring the leading NRC presidential contender, Adamu Ciroma. Whether or not the authorities ignore the complaints, the process to choose Nigeria's first civilian president in a decade seems to be heading towards crisis. Critics of the transition program claim the whole affair is being stage managed by unseen hands in the military who, they say, have no intention of handing over power to a civilian successor next January. [end recording]

SDP Candidates' Boycott

AB2309182992 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 23 Sep 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] In the capital, Abuja, disgruntled SDP [Social Democratic Party] aspirants laid siege to the National Electoral Commission [NEC], demanding intervention by the authorities. But they did not get a sympathetic hearing and it seems they have now

decided to take action themselves, as Gilbert Da Costa reports in this fax from Abuja:

[Begin studio announcer recording] At a press conference in Abuja today, 10 out of the 12 presidential aspirants in the SDP said that they had decided to boycott the last round of the primaries. The aspirants met for three hours last night with the chairman of the NEC, Professor Humphrey Nwosu. But the meeting was clearly not to their satisfaction and today they described the primaries as a fuss and an attempt to impose Major General Shehu Yar'adua by fraudulent means as the SDP's presidential candidate.

The aspirants had been calling for the dissolution of the National Executive Committee of the party, the cancellation of the results of the primaries held so far, and the holding of fresh elections supervised by an independent electoral board. But they stated today that since their demands had not been met, they had decided not to participate in the last round of the primaries scheduled for this weekend. Only two presidential aspirants, namely Maj. Gen. Yar'adua and Dr. Abel Ubeku were not party to today's resolution. [end recording]

SDP Ratifies 10 Sep Results

AB2309220092 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 2100 GMT 23 Sep 92

[Text] The Social Democratic Party, SDP, has ratified the result of last Saturday's [19 September] presidential primaries held in 10 states. The chairman of the electoral board of the party, Retired Major General (Femi Olutreye), announced this today in Abuja.

The final figures released show that Retired Major General Musa Yar'adua led with 881,428 votes, followed by Olu Falae, with 265,401 votes. Chief Arthur Nzeribe came third with 149,571 votes, and Dr. Olusola Saraki came fourth with 126,784. A Network News political correspondent reports that apart from having the highest number of votes in the exercise, Maj. Gen. Musa Yar'adua had acquired one third of the votes in nine states. Chief Arthur Nzeribe had one third in two states, while Olu Falae and Alhaji Lateef Jakande had one third in one state each.

The chairman of the electoral board, Rtd. Maj. Gen. (Femi Olutreye), however said that the party will not hesitate to cancel any results if concrete evidence was made that it was falsified.

Meanwhile 10 of the 12 presidential aspirants of the SDP have decided to boycott the final round of the primaries scheduled for Saturday [26 September].

Togo

Cabinet Discusses Security, Developments

AB2309170092 Lome Radio Lome in French
1230 GMT 23 Sep 92

[Communiqué issued by the transition government in Lome on 23 September; read by Communications and Culture Minister Benjamin Komlan Agbeka—recorded]

[Text] The Cabinet met today at the presidential palace under the chairmanship of the head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, and in the presence of Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh. Three items were on the agenda, namely the domestic situation and a review of the referendum and election organization, as well as other items.

Concerning the first item on the agenda, the Cabinet heard the minister of territorial administration and security report on the country's situation. He reported on the two explosions last night: one was in a bar located near the Togolese phosphates office in the Lome Forever District; the other in the Adewi District. Of the 12 injured people, 10 have left the hospital, and two remain in intensive care.

Then, the minister went on the note that common crimes had decreased by 80 percent, owing to night patrols by the security forces. However, it was deemed necessary to warn the people and patrol units further in order to avoid regrettable incidents and to change the starting time of the patrols. He also described the tragic situation in Kpaza where measures are being taken to restore peace, notably through the nomination of a prefect.

The Cabinet expressed satisfaction with the barricades being lifted in the Klouto, Dagni, and Agou Prefectures, which has brought normalcy to that part of the country. In order to ensure security throughout the country, certain decisions were made:

1. Disarming people. To that effect, searches will be conducted legally;
2. Reinforcement of control at borders;
3. Closing borders at night during the electoral period.

Concerning the referendum preparation, the second item on the agenda, following a report by the state secretary in charge of elections, the Cabinet noted with satisfaction the measures taken in this regard, notably the shipment of electoral materials to all prefectures and the distribution of voting cards. Moreover, official outlined the measures that would be taken to ensure a smooth organization of the referendum. These measures include closing bars and public houses on 27 September from 0600 to 2000 and closing the borders all day.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

25 SEPT 1992

